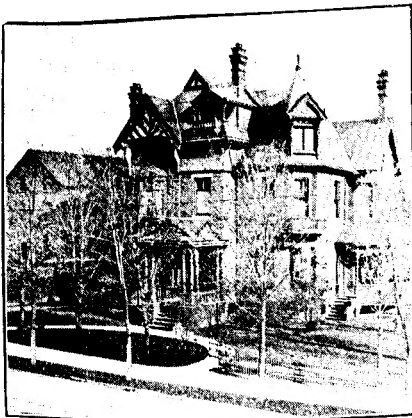




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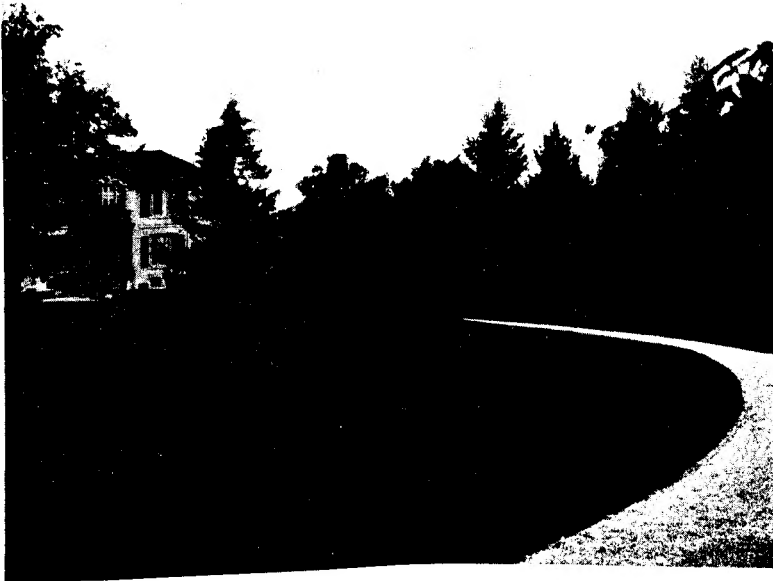
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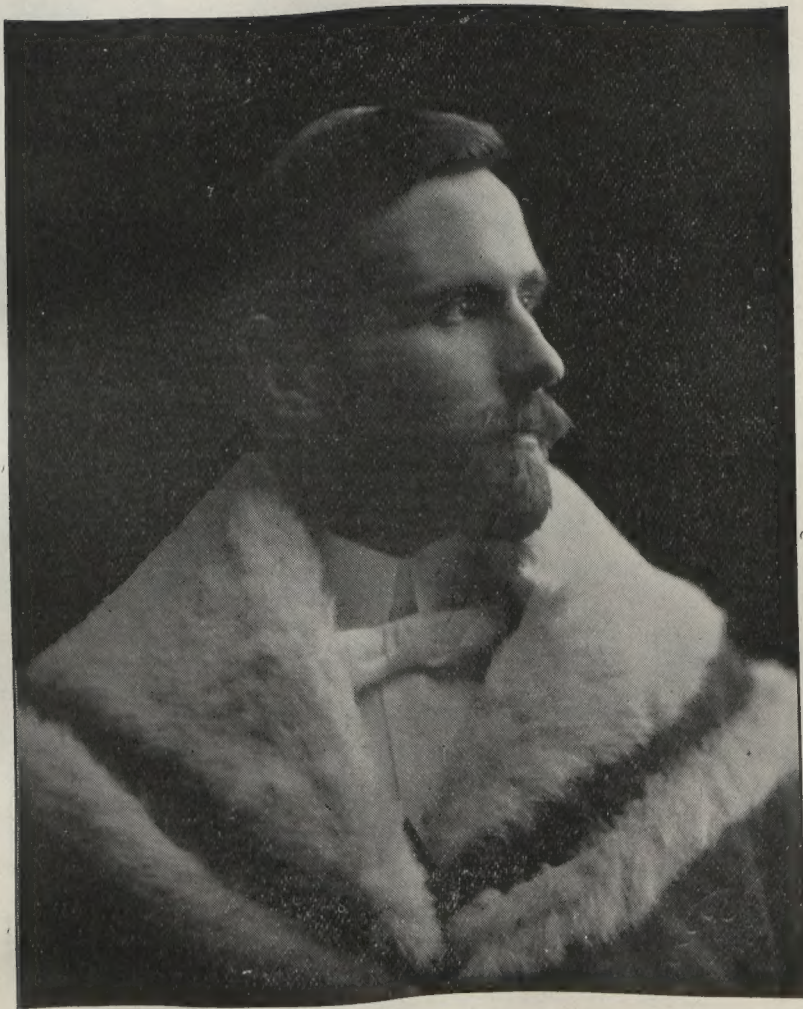
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# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By Mr. W. J. Pike, B A., (Cantab), Professor of Latin.



HAVE much pleasure in coming before you in this capacity and on this occasion. I regard it as a distinction and account it a high honour to be enrolled upon the professorial staff of this University, and I would take this opportunity of thanking the trustees for this conferment. I am proud to be associated with those whose names are well known on both sides of the Atlantic for eminence in the realms of authorship, philosophy, theology, and other branches of art and science.

Only this afternoon I received a letter from Dr. James Bonar of London, a distinguished member of the British Association and Senior Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, in which he desires to be kindly remembered to his old friend, Professor John Watson. When my wife and I were asked to break up our beautiful home in Clifton and come to this city we willingly sacrificed our *lares* and *penates* or packed them in boxes, and defied distances and tumultuous elements to reach this goal, and I am in a very grateful mood just now because I am here and we are well, and further have found the marked kindness of those whom

we have met, and the charming associations and natural beauties of this place, no small compensation for our expatriation and the tribulations of transit.

In succeeding Professor Glover I follow one of the most distinguished graduates of my old University, for "Glover of John's" was a name to conjure with in Cambridge 10 years ago. May his mantle fall upon no unworthy shoulders. I am proud to learn that the Arts department of this College is second to none in the Dominion: in this, as in other respects, I am entering upon the labours of others and reap where they have sown, but I am looking forward with some degree of confident expectation that I too may not be without my share in upholding the high reputation already gained by this University and in advancing her interests by serving her well.

But I must pass on to my subject. I thought it not inopportune to briefly consider the kind of education secured by eminent men of classical, Roman and Biblical times and in a few words examine how far their training coincides with ours to-day, and in what particular it falls short of what we need. The late Bishop of Durham in his luminous Lessons on Work re-

marks that antiquity displays the gradual unfolding of the will of God of which men are ministers, and we look into the past, not for patterns or precedents, but for lines of movement. But it is to the patterns and precedents of the past that I would ask you to look. For there is much instruction to be gained from a careful study of the portrait galleries of ancient record and biography in which with lifelike accuracy the great sages, philosophers and statesmen are portrayed by the historians, poets and orators of the golden age of word-painting. For, in the words of Rome's greatest poet :

*excussere spirantes*

*vivosque duxerunt de calamo vultus.*

There is even a danger of the speculating votary missing the moral of history in the fogs of theory while the plain man may reap a practical harvest from plain facts and go down to his house instructed and improved.

Therefore to the pattern and precedent this evening, and let us call our subject "the Children of Wisdom" as we look into the way Wisdom's children have learnt of her in widely different ages. We also are at one with those of old in this and join in spirit with those ancient Romans and Greeks, Hebrews and Alexandrians, who have endeavored to drink of the wells of intellectual and spiritual delight.

The biographies of Wisdom's children, as recorded in the Classics and the Scriptures, teach us that the best work has been done by those who combined thorough mental, physical, and moral training. We have ample warning that one or two of these without the third is inadequate. Milo and Marius, Sulla and

Cato, and many others, are examples of the danger of neglecting either of these three. In the grammar school, (to modernize the terms), the gymnasium, and the sophists' lecture-room, the aspiring Caesar or Virgil, Gracchus or Aurelius, would pursue with zeal and zest the completest cultivation of mind and body and moral nature. Even so in the Scriptural records we find for our instruction and learning that the men chosen for great work have been most frequently those best equipped with what we should call a liberal education. They did not specialize too early : when they were ready, their life work found them : they had not to seek it. In these days the boy hardly in his teens is looking round for the occupation of his lifetime,—but there is a proverb which may be made to say : "Apprentice in haste and repent in poverty." But of this more anon. In Roman and Biblical records, (for at this,—the opening of the Theological Faculty, it is surely not irrelevant for me to introduce the Scriptures), the utmost care and attention is seen to be paid to the Arts course, the athletics, and the morals of old-time students.

Let me take three examples. Cicero, whose ambition was the Presidency at Rome, was not private secretary to a Cabinet Minister at nineteen, a member of Parliament at twenty, and a member of the Ministry at twenty-one. His education began in early childhood : as soon as he began to speak he began to learn ; and only the most correct and elegant language was uttered in his hearing, and in words and pronunciation, in moral precepts and behaviour, his training began at three years old. Soon after,



L. Crassus, the Gladstone of that day, was consulted on his behalf and he was sent to an excellent public school in Rome, kept by a Greek. This method of a Roman beginning with Greek is approved by that eminent critic Quintilian, just as the practice of an English-speaking Canadian beginning with Latin is approved by all professors of discretion and judgment. For Quintilian said Latin would come of itself—to a Roman—and it seemed most natural to begin from the fountain whence all the Roman learning was derived. Even so in these days with modifications.

But this was not enough. Special masters, eminent in some particular branch, were engaged for Cicero and he was well drilled in prose and poetry and the liberal arts. He served a campaign, thus showing and increasing his physical powers. Then he studied law, eloquence (finding Greek a great help), and philosophy. He travelled to the Universities at Rhodes where he finished in rhetoric and logic, and finished yet again, and finally, at Rome under Molo in the arts of the orator. Truly, an elaborate preparation, lasting till he was twenty-six years of age, but he says himself "no man ought to pretend to oratory without being previously acquainted with everything worth knowing in art and nature." But he has had his reward. The opportunity came and he was ready for it, and in his consulship he saved the Constitution and his name and works abide with us to this day.

Again, take the greatest general the world has ever known, and the most famous labour-leader, who organized the strike of the brickmakers in

Egypt. He rescued three millions of people from the strongest military power in the world at that time, led them victoriously for forty years, through many vicissitudes, marching and countermarching, threatened with hunger and thirst, harassed by enemies, embarrassed by discontent and mutinies, ruled them, gave them laws, and saw their descendants safely reach their Promised Land. He was a graduate of the Egyptian Universities, a scholar and mathematician of no mean order, an athlete of magnificent physique, whose physical prowess betrayed him into striking a man,—and the man died. And his moral training was completed by forty years in desert places. Truly an elaborate course, but the end justified the preparation.

And thirdly, he who from a strippling slave, rose to be Prime Minister of a vast dominion, honoured above presidents and princes in the realm of Babylon, under a King whose vast power is difficult to conceive of in these degenerate days. He is described as chosen for physical excellence, as being skilful in all wisdom and cunning, in knowledge, and understanding of Science, and well versed in the learning and language of Chaldea, and his moral courage is evidenced everywhere in his life.

Both these men—in fact, the three I have mentioned, were qualified for high place by careful training of the intellect, by moral discipline, and the conservation of physical strength. So with Paul of Tarsus and many another.

It is this system of education—comprehensive, judicious, salutary, that I believe we have in our present day Universities, and here not least at

Queen's. There is a close parallel between our course and that of the ancients. We have the liberal arts to cultivate the mind, the sports of the campus, the road, and the lake, to train the body, and the moral discipline inseparable from an active participation in University life, and an intercourse such as we enjoy here. We follow in the wake of the greatest thinkers and organizers of the classical world and in our college course here are "heirs of all the ages." It is impossible to conceive of a better arrangement for developing the latent powers of human nature and fitting them for highest exercise and use than that in vogue within these walls and other universities of similar character.

I have no desire to unduly depreciate the work of unlettered men, many of whom by force of faith and character have achieved much. But they would, I fancy, have done much better had their capacity been greater, and the best results are gained by those whose original powers have been most enlarged and improved by study and cultivation. The size of the vessel limits the extent of its use, and the quality of the vessel determines the nature of its use, and both the extent and quality of human abilities are bettered by liberal cultivation. Neither the state, nor the church, nor the law courts, can derive most help from those whose efforts are hampered by the lack of that training which would have made its possessor a successful and eminent man even—*primus inter primores*. Of education we must make enough,—but not too much. Excellent though it is, it is not the final and completest outfit for us. Two points there are suggested by the lives of the men we have mentioned, and

specially applicable to us, who, *Dei gratia*, live in Christian lands and are aspiring to be citizens *τῆς Βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ*.

The late President McKinley, speaking to a friend about the high office he held, remarked with emphasis—"none but a praying man ever came here." We are reminded of the burning bush and the open window that looked towards Jerusalem. Again, to these Bible heroes came not merely the dictates of reason and passion, nor the whisperings of a daemon, but the word of the Lord. Beyond their training in the schools and *gymnasia* they needed for their life's work divine guidance, and as they obeyed it their lives blossomed abundantly in usefulness and power and bore rich fruit. Even thus did those children of wisdom by obedience prove their relationship to the infinite wisdom, and, being vessels fitted unto honour by faithful stewardship of their natural endowment, were counted worthy to fulfil magnificent Divine purposes. And those among us who are here in the heyday of youth and zenith of opportunity will, I hope, draw some strength and stimulus from this brief glance into the schools of the past.

#### READING CAMPS.

**D**URING the past summer frequent notices have appeared in the daily newspapers concerning a new branch of education instituted by the Rev. A. Fitzpatrick in Northern Ontario. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a graduate of Queen's University, and has passed considerable time among the lumber camps in Algoma and other parts of the province, thus gaining a close acquaintance with the men engaged in the various branches of the lumbering

industry. Recently Mr. Fitzpatrick retired from the ordinary duties of his church and turned his attention to equipping a number of reading rooms in the lumbering districts, with the view of providing at least a modicum of culture and recreation for the men living in the camps. In the vicinity of Nairn Centre four such reading rooms were erected, and the Public Library Board of that village assisted in the project by lending out their books at these rooms on the same terms as to their own subscribers. Two of the camps were furnished with reading matter in this way, while the Universities of McGill and Queen's provided for the remaining two by granting them the use of their circulating libraries.

Such marked success attended this experiment that many of the lumber firms have, this autumn, engaged to erect comfortable reading-rooms in connection with their camps, on condition that the Educational Department supply the necessary reading matter. The sum of twelve hundred dollars was granted by the government in aid of the enterprise, but this has proved wholly inadequate for the purpose, as the reading camps at present in process of erection number upwards of thirty. The promoters of the movement, however, are appealing to the public to make up this year's deficit, confident that next year the government may be induced to grant a sum which will be sufficient for every requirement.

This is a matter that should appeal to all interested in education. No class of workmen have, hitherto, been so much neglected as these woodsmen. Spending, as they do, the greater part of each year in the woods, they have

been cut off from all the refining influences enjoyed by their fellow-workers in town and city. Mechanics' institutes and free libraries have been luxuries unknown.

In the long winter evenings, when work is done, there is nothing to engage their minds, and it is little wonder that such an occasion as a free fight or a chance supply of whiskey is hailed with enthusiasm. From such surroundings in the winter the change to a summer holiday in town is often accompanied by wild excesses, which frequently continue until the full pockets are empty. One estimate, published by a gentleman engaged in teaching in the lumber camps, states that fully one-half of the winter's earnings are spent in strong drink.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick first suggested his project, the objection was raised that many of the men who work in the woods are unable to read. This was received as a hint of even larger possibilities. If it be a great work to supply reading men with books, it is at least as great to teach the ignorant to avail themselves of that boon. Accordingly, this autumn, the experiment was made of appointing a qualified teacher, a graduate of Queen's, by the way, to carry on the work of instruction in several adjoining camps. The success or failure of this trial will determine whether or no this branch of the movement will be further developed in ensuing years.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, in his endeavour thus to bring an isolated class of men within the influence of books and general culture, deserves the heartiest sympathy and support of all, more especially of his fellow-students at Queen's.



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## Editorials.

IT is not often that the students of Queen's University have any grievances of sufficient importance to be brought into the columns of this JOURNAL. The relations which exist between the students and the various Faculties are uniformly pleasant, and the principle of self-government is so thoroughly understood and appreciated that one is tempted to smile with a little superiority when hearing of the elaborate systems of discipline and guardianship which are enforced by the Faculties at some other seats of learning in Canada. A few years ago a modest deputation was sent from the Senate to the Alma Mater Society to make some hints about the proceedings in the gallery at Convocation. Instead of bringing violent threats and menaces, one member of this deputation made some well-chosen and philosophical remarks about the scope and limitations of democracy in a University; while the other gentleman in his own picturesque Celtic style prayed that at least the Chancellor should be allowed to perform his part free from interruption, and that other speakers should have at least a few minutes' attention before they were subjected to

any fire of criticism. Numerous instances can be cited by those who have lived here any length of time to show how sane and judicious has been the attitude assumed to the students by the Principal and all the Faculties; and the JOURNAL was never more confident of representing the common opinion of all than when it acknowledges the wisdom and good sense of those who are in the higher places of the University.

At the present time, however, there is a matter which, while not purposely reversing this settled policy of the Principal and Faculties, has caused considerable disappointment among the students at large, and has upset some of the reasonable calculations of the officials entrusted with the publication of this JOURNAL. As every one knows who reads the enterprising magazines and newspapers of the present time, one function of such papers is to provide a means by which business firms of all kinds may advertise their wares; and every one also knows that to a considerable extent the literary excellence and the general success of a paper depend upon the revenue derived from these advertisements. Like other magazines, the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL depends largely upon the income derived from its advertising columns; and at the beginning of each session merchants of Kingston and elsewhere are offered the use of our pages for their business announcements. This year, in Kingston at least, the officials of the JOURNAL found that they had been forestalled in this respect by some unknown person who makes a business of furnishing colleges and schools with time-tables free of charge. This unknown person, as it seems, applied to

the authorities for permission to place a large time-table of the arts and theological classes in the hall of the main building; the work to be done free of charge. The permission was given, and in due course the time-table was produced and displayed, together with a fringe of advertisements which in plain terms has involved a shortage in the JOURNAL'S cash-book of several hundred dollars.

It is needless to say that this inroad upon the resources of the JOURNAL has caused some chagrin to those who are entrusted with its management. The money which would have been applied to increasing the attractiveness and usefulness of this paper is in the pocket of a person who has no connection with the College. The time-table itself is unnecessary, as every one has a Calendar, which he would much rather use in private than stand gaping at the wall. Moreover, the details of the time-table are hopelessly inaccurate, and a first glance at it has been enough to make every one pronounce it useless; and people are already taking the little printed cards from their places as a souvenir of the absurdest decoration with which the College walls have ever been encumbered.

The JOURNAL mentions this matter more in sorrow than in anger; but in the absence of any formal regulation to which it can appeal, we claim that the JOURNAL and, to a lesser extent, the *Quarterly* and the Hand-book have the right to all revenues derived from the advertising privileges which the College community affords. In making this claim we interpret the principle upon which the relationship of faculties and students stands, and are confident that this interpretation is in

accord with the good judgment which has so long dignified the actions of the Principal and the various governing bodies of the University.

THERE has been some discussion recently on the subject of College Greek Letter Societies and chapter houses, and several correspondents in the newspapers have vigorously disapproved of these institutions. It is complained that "no general invitation is ever given to University men to unite with these fraternities, that each Society elects its own members and that there seems to be a systematic exclusion of those lacking in wealth or social position," and it is hinted that in these clubs and fraternities "an impetus is given to caddishness and the growth of a spurious aristocracy." Members of Greek letter fraternities reading such charges as these will no doubt immediately pronounce their author both ignorant and jealous of these comfortable and respectable institutions, and will perhaps hint that the person making such complaints has no doubt been black-balled in his time. There is no reason in the world why a number of men if they choose should not unite to form a club or a fraternity, make what rules they wish and limit their membership to whatever class of people they approve of. Hundreds of clubs and unions are formed exactly in this manner in business or sporting circles, and for the protection of the interests of working men; and all such clubs are more or less exclusive. Whether it is wise for University men to form themselves into such unions depends on the aim which students set before themselves in their College life. If a

student looks forward to the practice of law or medicine and wishes to make what is called a good connection for himself while he is in College he might find membership in a fashionable club a useful means towards gaining his object. He will have access into society which otherwise would never hear of him, he will meet the parents and relatives of his fellow members and come to have a circle of acquaintances which may be of great value to him when he has entered his profession. If, on the other hand, an undergraduate wishes to know all sorts and conditions of men among his contemporaries, so that in addition to his studies in the arts and sciences, the College years may enable him to recognize the worth of men in spite of the fashion of their clothes or their manner of handling a knife and fork, he had, perhaps, better not seek membership in an exclusive Greek letter society. A freshman just elected in such a chapter, and beginning to form acquaintances among his fellow-students, is not at liberty to take up with men who do not meet the approval of his Greek letter friends around the dinner table; he dare not invite an acquaintance to dine with him unless he is sure of his guest's manners, and to appear on the street with a man who is badly dressed is a risk too great to be undertaken by a timid freshman. Unconsciously thus the circle of acquaintances, interesting as it may be, is limited to those who have at least, and perhaps only, the outward marks of being gentlemen, and may omit many of the noblest and worthiest men of the College population. As far as so-called cliques enter into College politics, it does not require Greek letter clubs to

make such divisions, and if the charge of exclusiveness laid against these fraternities is a just one, it must generally happen that they will fall into a minority in any important division.

There are no Greek letter fraternities in Queen's University circles, and apparently no great desire to remedy the defect. The University itself is a fraternity which presents all the advantages without any of the drawbacks of the polite institutions with brass plates and strange letters on the door. When one Queen's man meets another during or after college days they do not meet as strangers, but as people of the same blood; they have common friends, common admiration for old teachers, and common aims which support them even if their professional activities are widely different.

THE person who writes these columns of the JOURNAL cannot altogether share the disappointment felt in some quarters at the defeat of the Frontenac County by-law. A defeat is never indeed an occasion for satisfaction, but when something quite beyond one's powers is attempted for the first time a failure need not cause much chagrin or discouragement. To expect a community of Canadian farmers in a region so poor as Frontenac to give money to a University was to pitch the expectations somewhat high, and we cannot grumble at the thwarting of such hopes. The difference between the interests of a farmer and those of a community such as ours is too great even to be bridged over by the telling arguments from the Mining and Dairy Schools, and it may be a decade or more ere an appeal such as that of November first will find a

hearing. The practical benefits to be derived from the scientific wing of the University have been amply explained and emphasized, and by degrees people will come to appreciate them; while for the larger but more subtle influence of the University upon the general mind, the recent failure should lead every one to strive more faithfully to represent the morals and manners which are here taught. There should be better sermons, surer prescriptions, and more thorough work in every branch of activity which the University comprises; while with it all there should be a quiet superiority which will in time compel men to acknowledge the value of true culture.

So far as the amount of money asked for is concerned there is no one but believes it will be forthcoming at an early date. But even if we have to fall back on the good old way of going down into our own pockets when larger revenues are needed, it must not be forgotten that a new plan has been attempted and that some day or other we must succeed as amply with the new method as with the older one.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario might have spared or at least somewhat softened the warning given in an address at Trinity last May, to the effect that it was unwise for parents in the eastern part of Canada to send their sons to McGill or Queen's rather than to Trinity, for that in these colleges "there was not that development, that stamping of gentlemanly characteristics which was to be found in every graduate of Trinity." When clergymen accept honorary degrees

from a university it would be at least good taste to omit that university from a list of institutions against which people in the east or west have to be warned. Perhaps the newspaper report of the address was not quite accurate.

The Queen's University society of Ottawa sat down to a piece of dinner in the Russell House last June while the General Assembly was in session. Mr. Chrysler was in the chief seat, with the Chancellor, Principal Caven, Doctor Milligan and others near by; Principal Grant was absent. Prof. Ross, of Montreal, warned Queen's against adopting any increase in class fees, and instanced the falling off in students in the arts course at the institution with which he was connected in consequence of raising the fees. Such an increase would be a return to the old class feeling, against which the existence of Queen's was a protest. He hoped Queen's would never alter its course from being what he was proud to see it, the university of the poor man. Wherever there was a brain of fine power among the children of the workingman it should be conserved to the intellectual wealth of the country. The university might be the factor for making that brain power available for governing this land.

One of the sanest remarks made in the United States during the days which followed the shooting of the President was that of a New York paper which bitterly deprecated the abusive language and cartoons in which Mr. McKinley had been ridiculed by democratic papers. It was asserted that such productions, while they make the judicious grieve, have



upon weaker minds the effect of creating just such ideas as those which led to the deplorable crime at Buffalo.

Probably the most insane remark which was uttered on the same occasion by any prominent American was that of T. Dewitt Talmage. "I would," were the words of this explosive divine, "that the person who first seized upon the assassin had snatched the revolver from his hand and with it dashed out his brains upon the spot."

There was once a room in the Arts Building, second storey, near Professor Cappon's region, in which the JOURNAL had almost come to feel itself at home. Some called this place a sanctum, some even named it the sanctum sanctorum, putting the second member of the phrase in the genitive plural as all may see; but others who knew their Bibles better preferred to call the room by the simple name of the JOURNAL office. At any rate there was a place where manuscripts were handed in on a written page and given out later in a printed book, the members of the staff meanwhile sitting on the table inside planning and debating and excogitating. Numerous legends haunt about this place which must some day be edited and given to the public; but not until we are back within it or in some other dwelling that we can call our own. The last legend is a true one and needs no editing; our office forsooth has been appropriated for another purpose and the officials of the JOURNAL are absolutely homeless. It would be rude to grudge our quarters to their present occupant and there are none more pleased at the new departure than the officials of the

JOURNAL themselves; but we need some corner if for nothing else than to stow away the copies of our paper which are left unsold. We must make a tour of the new buildings, and afterwards—some suggestions.

### SPURIOUS LOYALTY.

A LETTER appeared recently in the Kingston *Whig* under the title "A Defence of Home Talent" and signed by a "Graduate" of Queen's. In this letter the writer claimed to be one of those "noted for loyalty to his Alma Mater"; but both the general temper of his article and the definite charges made against prominent members of the Senate suggest to us that his loyalty is of the type which we print in capital letters above. Discussing some of the new appointments to the staff he says that "the candidates were the choice of one or two scheming individuals connected with the College, whose aim is by securing enough persons under their influence on the staff to make them solid for future developments." And again the same persons are described as "Jesuitical schemers ensconced in the background and aiming ultimately at their own personal aggrandizement."

The first fault which the JOURNAL has to find with this production is that it is not well written. The vocabulary is bad and the style lumbering and stupid so that the signature at the end comes rather as a surprise to those who associate with the term "Graduate" at least a little polish and refinement. This could perhaps be pardoned if it were not that the letter is bad in every other respect; and our chief object in noticing the matter is to deprecate the

publication of such letters as an expression of loyalty to the University. That there are such persons on the staff of Queen's as the foregoing extracts describe is a mistaken idea which hardly needs contradiction, and if there were, the columns of a daily newspaper are not the place for a loyal graduate to air what to him must be a matter of shame and degradation.

We take the occasion, however, to examine more closely the assertion also contained in this ill-written letter that we should not go abroad for teachers and especially for teachers in Latin, since Latin is "stationary, limited and well-defined." In the first place it is absurd to say that Latin "can be taught and studied as well in Kingston as in Oxford or Cambridge or Berlin or Paris or Rome." Every one who has paid the slightest attention to the matter knows that the classical training in Canada cannot be compared with that of the above mentioned colleges. The advantages here are small compared with those of Oxford or Cambridge, for we have not access to the authorities and the help from specialists that those schools enjoy. But even allowing that Latin could be studied here as well as there it by no means follows that it is. We are not speaking of individual cases, knowing that there may be a few who endeavor to carry on their studies as far as possible, but given a student in Europe with the same desire for learning and the extra advantages would he not be a much better equipped man?

How comes it moreover that graduates of our Universities, and the best of them, enter Cambridge or Oxford only as Matriculants and not even at the top of the examination lists? Simp-

ly because English and Scotch boys are "brought up" on Latin, and at school already know as much Latin as University men here. In a word, we may perhaps claim in some departments to be as forward and efficient as the ancient schools of Europe, but to say that we equal them in Latin or in Greek is a boast too trifling to be taken seriously.

After all Queen's has drawn a fair proportion of the staff from her own sons. We do not want, however, to employ none but those of our own blood. It is wise to have variety in thought and ideas, and if we restrict ourselves to our own we cannot expect to have that healthy difference of opinion which is so necessary to a University's life and growth. Do we not know of other institutions that have suffered from lack of new blood. If we look at the list of officers of instruction for Queen's we find in Divinity out of four Professors two Canadians, one of these a Queen's man; of Professors and Lecturers in Arts, nine are Queen's men, two others Canadian, and six from Britain; in Science, all but one are Canadians, and one is a Queen's graduate; in Medicine all are Queen's men except one. This is surely a good proportion.

We agree that there is considerable force in the writer's statement when he says that "in all matters pertaining to Queen's the requirements and conditions of Ontario must first be considered"; but the question will be just what are the needs of Ontario. She needs men who are best fitted to fill her educational positions. Of course a "classical importation," as the writer calls one from abroad, must be capable of adapting himself to Canadian conditions, but this lies in the

man himself. Surely his superior education has not unfitted him for that. If any mistake has been made in the past in importations, we have many cases in which no mistake has been made, and it does not follow that the authorities would be any more infallible if they relied solely on home talent. Ought we not to get the best men wherever we can find them? The saying, that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country, we do not think should be laid down as a universal principle of practice, but we must bear in mind that the first thing is always to find the prophet.

#### THE HISTORICAL METHOD.

##### ITS PRACTICAL VALUE.

THE writer of this article was in conversation recently with some young business men of a rather thoughtful type, and the question was proposed as to what achievement of the nineteenth century could claim to be ranked as of the greatest significance for mankind. The question is perhaps a futile one, if it demands an exact comparison of all the various aspects of human progress, which are comprised in the space of time known as the nineteenth century, or if it insists upon a choice of some one aspect which is pre-eminent among all. So far, however, as the question tends to a better adjustment of the mind to the numerous results of a splendid era of the world's history, the retrospect is by no means valueless. On the occasion mentioned the particular achievements suggested as claiming the chief place were nearly all of a practical and immediate character; the employment of steam and electricity, the colonization of new lands, or

the use of anaesthetics. The present writer ventured to hint that in spite of the vast significance of these practical inventions and achievements, we would have to turn elsewhere to discover the phases of modern progress which were ultimately of the greatest value. Not in practical improvements but in the higher region of intellectual and spiritual activity, should one look for the movements and tendencies by which the nineteenth century will be remembered. The progress, if not the birth of democratic and constitutional principles, freedom of opinion, the great movements in literature and in philosophical thought, were all of much more significance than the more external marks of progress which had been named.

One of the most interesting revolutions of opinion which will always be associated with the nineteenth century is that which has come to be known as the Historic Method of investigation. The attitude, namely, which is now taken towards the past as compared with that which was formerly in vogue; the power of the imagination to separate itself from the present and all later modes of thought and project itself into a remote period of the past and see men and events as they actually were. This seems a very simple process when set down in plain words, but it is by no means so elementary as it looks, if we are to judge from the length of time it has taken the human mind to reach it and the unwillingness or inability of many to adopt it even now that it has been clearly enunciated.

When Gray wrote his fine stanzas a little more than a hundred years ago, about "a mute inglorious Milton" and a "Cromwell guiltless of his

Country's blood," it was still the fashion to consider the real Cromwell as a very guilty person indeed, who had lifted up his hand against the Lord's anointed. There was still a page in the Book of Common Prayer set apart for the special purpose of honouring the sainted King and martyr who was done to death at Whitehall one cold January morning. But now we neither do high honour to King Charles nor cry out so loudly against his executioner. A soberer judgment based on definite knowledge of Cromwell and Cromwell's age, has reversed the traditional view which flourished from the Restoration down into our own time, and now Cromwell stands as one of the most honoured of England's names. Similar changes of opinion have taken place with regard to many particular persons and events of history. The founder of Mahommedanism was long looked upon as an imposter of the most malignant and subtle type, the enemy of Christianity and of all true religion, a minion of the devil rather than a prophet of the one God as he claimed to be. But this opinion has also given place to one of much more breadth and sympathy, and Mahommed is now viewed as a religious genius of great power and sincerity, whose faults were quite different from those attributed to him by his earlier traducers.

But even more valuable than the revolution of opinion concerning special eras or persons, is the new attitude taken to the whole trend of historical development. A new unity and progress are recognized where formerly there was seen only a succession of events from year to year, from lustrum to lustrum, and under the

illuminating force of the historic imagination, whole sections of human history have been reinterpreted and brought into the clear light of day.

The object of this article however, is especially to mention that in addition to the theoretical or academic value of the Historical Method of Criticism, there lies in it an immediate and practical gain no less significant than the utility possessed by our great modern mechanical contrivances. One sometimes hears it whispered rather gloomily that as ancient empires and civilizations rose, flourished and declined, so our own and kindred systems of the present are doomed to inevitable decay. A blunder in military tactics or an error of diplomacy calls forth the wail that our National and Imperial virility is waning. But such an outlook is not justified. That the Persian, Greek or Roman Empires vanished, or that Spain is no longer a leading factor in Europe or the New World, is not due to any arbitrary law by which kingdoms wax and wane; it is the result in each case of definite and specific causes. And so far from a modern community such as our own Empire, following an inevitable path of weakness and decay, the very failure of our predecessors is a factor in our strength. The enlightened modern intelligence can see the errors into which earlier races have fallen and can avoid them. If Roman virtue or the Roman currency was debased in the later days of the Empire, we, for our part, can see to it that ours are kept up to a high standard: if the colonial policy of Spain was selfish and improvident, their very blunders may be and have been a warning to later statesmen in the treatment of colonial possessions. We may learn much also

from the blunders recorded in our own annals: if one system of warfare or one lot of generals fail us, we can replace them by new methods and new men, and if a national ideal, followed for a time, fails to furnish the strength and stability that was expected of it, we can discard it and choose more wisely: in all such experiences acquiring a flexibility and a freedom from prejudice that will equip us for meeting new problems as they rise.

This ability to see others and to see ourselves as we are and have been, and to profit by past foolishness, as well as wisdom, is just the practical side of the Historical Method, which is justly ranked as one of the foremost achievements of the century. In neither its academic nor its practical aspect was it entirely unknown in previous eras, and many of its results were foreshadowed long ago; but in its fullness and clearness it is essentially a product of the modern time, and already its good effects have been marvellous. On its literary side it will forever cleanse our minds of rash and fanciful judgments of the past, and as a practical guide in public life it will enable us to rid ourselves of what is rotten in the State and enable us to build up a civilization more lasting than Nineveh or Tyre.

#### THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

WE have a profound faith in the "stage," and believe it capable of much usefulness and good. At the same time we are not blind to the flagrant abuse which this institution has suffered at the hands of unscrupulous men. But have we not here an example of the truth that the best things are those which are most perverted? Whist, in spite of its excel-

lence, has been so abused that many people see damnation itself written in the spots of the cards. The stage is a grand institution, but it, too, has been grossly abused and likewise religiously spurned by pious folk, who, for the moment at least, forget that "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so." To those who would sweep it utterly away we say "it is impossible," but to those who would destroy the evils which attend it we humbly offer our friendship.

The Dramatic Club of Queen's, which is now for the first time feeling the healthful beating of its own pulse, without meaning to be so, is a protest against an unmitigated denunciation of the stage. It is the expression of that spirit which seeks out the good wherever it can be found, and which cherishes it until the attendant evils fall away. The stage has its own function, and it is not to serve the devil, as some good people, and as even some pulpits think. Neither is its mission to preach sermons, at least in the restricted meaning of that word. The function of the stage is to interpret human life by means of action and the living voice, and if it hold true to such an aim it is as legitimate an art as poetry or sculpture.

Two years ago a few students met once a fortnight and read in character one act of a play of Shakespeare. Very soon the different parts were committed to memory, and before the close of the session some attempt was made at acting. In this modest way the club began. The next year meetings were held every week, and by faithful work the club was able to present to the public the fourth act of the Merchant of Venice. The praises of the public were all too

kind, and were most encouraging to the players. This session hard work has already been done, which gives promise of even better results. The play of Hamlet is being studied and we may look forward to an evening's wholesome entertainment shortly after Christmas.

Some one has ventured to hint that possibly an institution of this kind may lead some poor mother's boy or girl to follow that "primrose path of dalliance," the stage. So awful a prospect has no terrors for us. If perchance there should go forth from us once in ten or twenty years a good actor or actress, should we not rejoice and feel that much good service has been done? Only by the development of artists can we get rid of the charlatan and buffoon. Only in this way can the evils of the stage be done away, the institution purified and made an instrument for good, which may clasp hands with the church in the prosecution of the same work and attainment of the same ideals.

But this is not the only practical possibility arising out of the existence of this club. Perhaps the most noticeable defect in our churches to-day is in the reading of scripture. Very rarely is scripture read in such a way as to compel the hearer to understand. It is generally ploughed through as a necessary piece of work before the sermon, and seldom does any considerable portion of the audience know what was read. American schools of oratory hold out no better opportunities to the theological student to become proficient in reading than does this little club in our midst. If one can play Hamlet he can read the story of the prodigal son or the hymn "Lead, kindly light." Those who

dread the prospect of an actor comfort themselves with the thought that the same institution makes good preachers.

About this society there is something peculiarly free and non-academic. There professors and students meet and cast off the stiffness of the class-room. The professors show an abandon in the meetings of this club worthy of a great actor. The student is amazed to find that the professor is made of flesh and blood, and can take his part in the real drama. There is an hour in which work is done for the work's sake. It affords complete rest, and at the same time delightful exercise, which calls into full play the finest sensibilities of our natures. Therefore we would penetrate into the secret of a Hamlet, and "hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure"—above all, we would learn to "imitate the modesty of nature."

#### THE FRESHIES' RECEPTION.

THE blue, red and yellow Buntings kindly consented to leave their attic fastnesses last week for a short time, in order to be present at a reception tendered by the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. to the members of the incoming year. They travelled down in charge of the Bear, and dispersed themselves gracefully in Convocation Hall, the corridors and the museum. The committees in charge are emphatic in their declaration that the unparalleled success of the evening's entertainment was due in a large measure to the presence of the Buntings. Since their return a long letter has been received from his Ursine Majesty in which he describes

the pleasant evening which he and the Buntings enjoyed. The description is so appreciative that we give it in full.

"While my friends the Buntings," he writes, "divided their attention between the different rooms in the building, I remained for the whole performance at the front of Convocation Hall, to which point of vantage I was conducted by our amiable friend Mr. Solandt. Although not formally introduced to many of the students, I was the recipient, on their part, of much kindly attention and many smiles, and enjoyed chatting to the patronesses between times. I was particularly impressed with the thoughtfulness of many of the men, who, seeing that their sex was greatly in the majority, retired to the gallery so that the others might be able to fill their programmes more readily. The gallery does not offer many attractions with its tiers of plain benches, and the Buntings who had taken up their position along its balustrade tell me that the men were obliged to find any entertainment they could in watching the crowds below.

Perhaps I am not a competent judge of human beauty but I should say that the Freshettes looked extremely pretty. Indeed others besides myself seem to have thought so for I certainly saw several students stop in front of or near them, programme in hand, and appear as if spell-bound by their beauty—gazing from the cardboard to the Freshette in a bewildered wonderment. This proceeding took place several times near me when the numbers were being changed, as though each fresh burst of music

gave the Freshettes an added charm. It was very pretty to watch.

There were several features of the entertainment which I did not understand, and I had to make my own explanations. I confess I was puzzled as to why the guests thronged around the door of Convocation Hall and left the other corners of the room comparatively free. Was it from a desire to hear as much as possible of the orchestra or could it have been on account of the fresh air one always gets from beneath a gallery? I do not know. It was strange too to see some students continually promenading. They would pass and re-pass me, the same ones, all evening, while others I never caught a glimpse of till it was time to bid the patronesses "good-night." No doubt, though, they were busy making coffee downstairs.

With the supper, my friends the Buntings, who spent the evening in the Museum, were very much pleased. They say they will never see apples and grapes together again without thinking of the Freshie's Reception. They told me they noticed very few students, even Seniors, who were able to do much philosophical reading on account of the noise.

The Buntings thought the Museum an excellent place for getting to know the Freshmen. If one was at all observant, one could easily recognize the same men again and again at longer or shorter intervals. As the evening wore on they became more proficient in the art of serving and towards the last could boldly carry off two cakes at once to their lady-love in a distant corner.

However we are all loud in the praises of the whole Reception.

Especially were we pleased to note the interest which the Freshmen took in their partners' attire, a custom which is certainly unusual among men. Several times I would overhear bits of earnest conversation between Seniors and Freshmen, the latter enthusiastically explaining, 'She had on a pink waist, you know.' I confess I was impressed with their noticing such things and speaking about them afterwards. Oh! they were unusual Freshmen and Freshettes from what I can gather. Those demure, pink-waisted, particularly pleasant little Freshettes: those enthusiastic, persistent, number-hunting Freshmen!

Perhaps the prettiest sight of all was one I missed but which, from descriptions, I should judge was worth seeing. That was the senate-room, the abode of learning and dignity, invaded by frivolity in the shape of youthful beauty. Seated around that central table, the council-board of the wise, and now lighted with the glow of the lamps, was a merry throng of feasters gaily passing back and forth witty sallies and angel cake. Pretty, very pretty, it must have been.

The Buntings send kindest remembrances and hope they will shortly be invited to another such delightful function. They wish me to say that, being the three fundamental colors, they feel themselves strong enough to stand any number of entertainments, and they join with me in wishing prosperity to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

Yours in the work,

'URSUS.'

#### THE THEOLOGICAL CONVOCATION.

THE session's work in Theology was formally opened on Friday evening, Nov. 1st. After prayer by the Dean the Vice-Principal, Dr. Watson, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to convey to you the regret of the Chancellor that he is unable to be present at the opening of the sixty-first session of the Theological Faculty. I need hardly add that nothing short of absolute physical inability would have prevented the Principal from being with us. This is the first public opportunity I have had of expressing my thanks for the honor the University has conferred upon me in appointing me vice-principal, and I feel that I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying how deeply the illness of Principal Grant has touched the hearts of all the members of the University and his many warm friends, and may I not add of his fellow-citizens in Canada and in the most distant parts of the Empire. How much the Principal has at heart the interest of the University and especially of his friends, the students, will be seen from the following greeting, which he has asked me to read to the students of the Divinity Class.

#### PRINCIPAL GRANT'S GREETING.

"Fellow students of the Divinity class:

My dear friends: Hitherto my pleasantest hours during the session have been those spent in the classroom, discussing with you the almost innumerable problems of Theology, and always endeavoring to find a rational basis for the solutions suggested. I am not allowed to have



this pleasure during the next two or three months at any rate, but my colleagues have kindly arranged to attend both to my matriculation and class work.

Allow me one word of earnest warning. There is religious dissipation, and intellectual dissipation, as well as grosser forms of dissipation; and probably the more refined the form, the more subtle and dangerous to the true health of the soul. Now, during the last six months few of you have had any opportunities to study; you have had to engage in all kinds of distracting and fatiguing work; but your duty now is to be earnest students. The session is short,—far too short, I am afraid, for the making of scholars. Do not waste a day of it. I need say no more, till we meet.

Praying God to bless you in your work, your sympathizing professor and fellow-student, G. M. Grant."

The recent ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Arts building by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall and York, may fitly be taken as a symbol of the new era of expansion on which the University has entered. If the Provincial Legislature and the Counties of Eastern Ontario show as rational an interest in higher education as the city of Kingston has done, we may confidently predict that bye-and-bye, under the fostering influence of Queen's University and its allied schools in the East and the University of Toronto in the West, to be a citizen of Ontario will be regarded all over the world as a guarantee of intelligence and social spirit. We have begun the present session full of hope. The number of students registered in Arts, Medicine, The-

ology and Science is in excess of those registered at the same date last year by 75. The Mining, Science and Dairy Schools are rapidly expanding. To the staff of the Mining School has been added the name of Mr. F. R. Sharpe, B. A., while Mr. W. G. Fraser, B. A., has consented to act as assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in the University. Both of these gentlemen obtained the very highest honors in the University of Cambridge. We have also the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Walter Pike, B. A., also a graduate of Cambridge, who has already entered upon his duties as successor to so distinguished a scholar as Mr. T. R. Glover, M. A. Our only regret is that we cannot have both at once. I have much pleasure in calling upon the Rev. Dr. Ross to read the minute of the Trustees in regard to Mr. Pike's appointment."

After the reading of this minute Mr. Pike was formally installed into his new position and was called upon to deliver his inaugural address which the JOURNAL publishes in another part of this number. The remainder of the programme consisted in an address by Professor McComb on the subject of "Harnack on our Lord's Resurrection."

The Catch'em and Cheat'em Co., Limited, are now busily engaged in preparing a new time-table board. Owing to the great demand already made by enterprising business men, and occasioned no doubt by the howling success of their first effort, only a few choice locations for "ads" are left. Any of their former patrons feeling they have not been sufficiently "done" will please come early and avoid the final rush.



ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER.

## Ladies' Department.

THE Levana and the Y.W.C.A., the special girls' societies, are in the full activity of work again. Every second Wednesday afternoon a chattering crowd of girls climb the stairs to their attic retreat to spend an hour in a sociable way. The piano tinkles away right merrily despite its hoarseness, and bits of song come floating down the dark old halls, while the hum of voices is heard at intervals from the upper regions. The Levana year opened this session with a social meeting, and there are others to follow; but between them there are some splendid lectures promised, and some jolly unconventional programmes arranged, which cannot but help to enliven the daily routine. The enthusiasm shown by the president, Miss Stewart, is contagious, and the girls are entering into the spirit and work of the Society with right good will.

As an offset to the Levana Society there is the Y.W.C.A. Those who attend the Friday afternoon meetings know how restful it is, after the steady march of the week's work, to meet together quietly to pray and sing and study how "to make themselves approved." Already there have been some very fine papers from Miss Flath, the president, and others among the girls. To those especially who are strangers in a strange land do these meetings mean much, drawing us close together as they do by the bond of a common sympathy and faith.

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The Duke was coming to the town,  
The Principal was stricken down  
With a severe attack, and so  
Could not expect to see the show.  
The students wanted to appear

In perfect academic gear,  
That Geordie, proud, might feel no  
shame  
When all the royal party came.  
An order did the senate send,  
That all in college gowns attend,  
And, failing mortar-boards, they said,  
Appear with nothing on the head.  
Then out spake Geordie's new as-  
sistant,  
"This garb is not at all consistent,  
'Tis either cap and gown to be  
Or plain civilian's dress," said he.  
The students heard him with dismay,  
For some could not afford to pay  
For caps right off; and others thought  
There were not any to be bought.  
Now what to do they did not know,  
And as they puzzled, pondered, lo!  
Help came at last, and came, of course,  
From quite an unexpected source.  
The college girls, they sat them down,  
And made the cap to match the gown.  
They made them for themselves, and  
then  
They fixed some others for the men,  
Who donned those caps upon the spot  
Unwitting if they fit or not.  
The senate rose up to a man  
And shouted "'Twas a daisy plan,  
And we are very glad to know  
The college girls can *really* sew."

### THE QUEEN'S GIRL AS A STUDENT.

"Far in the wee sma' hours of night,  
Her patient lamp alit,"

When a girl decides to throw in her lot with Queen's she generally comes to the Limestone city accompanied by a large trunk, furnished principally with books—her one definite idea being that for the next four years they are to be her constant companions. This is the "outlander" girl—the city girl knows otherwise. She keeps this idea just until the tea-bell summons her to her first meal in Kingston, and she goes down to be disillusioned. While she is wondering how long she can afford to allow herself for meals, her hostess, bent on cheering her a bit, asks if she isn't just dying for the

freshmen's reception to come off, and the sophomore at her left follows up the charge by inquiring if she wouldn't like to be poetess of her year, and if she has a brother to take her to the matches. The reaction is often followed by unfortunate results. The freshette forgets the relative position of pleasure and work, and the dust collects on the books in the bottom of the big trunk. And soon by that "sullen, secret, sly," *Concursus*, whose decrees are unwritten, and whose judgments are read only in the faces of the grave and reverend, she is weighed in the balance and found wanting. That makes it unpleasant for everybody. But bye-and-bye she discovers the true balance of the educational and social sides of college life, and gradually she gets back a more modified and broadened form of her old ideal. Then one reads in the eyes of the mighty a new verdict—"after all she's a good sort."

There are many phases of college life—we are social characters, religious workers, and, in a way, teachers. But, first and foremost, we are students. Some of us (indeed the majority of us) come to college to prepare ourselves to enter the ranks of bread-winners; there are others who come to prepare themselves for that most indefinite of all things a "career"; and there are those who come because it is considered the correct thing to do so nowadays. Of this latter type—who procure a degree on the same principle as they do the latest novelty in dress, "because one is nothing without it, you know" *Queen's* has but few. And we all have different ways for getting the coveted two letters. Some study steadily and patiently all through the session; others have their

violent spells of energy, and work with intermittent vigour. The subject may be fascinating,—it certainly will be if you study it honestly. But for all that it is rarely that we meet a mind of that lofty order that soars above the common ideal of "getting the class off," and studies for the pure pleasure of it. There is a legend that once a girl wrote on Anglo-Saxon who didn't have to; and another tells how an enthusiast used to write on Junior Hebrew annually "just for sport." But you can never depend on legends.

Of all things I do admire the systematic student—the girl who prepares something for every lecture, and who does not know what it is to be "catching up" on the class; who gets up at seven every morning on principle. She's a joy forever to herself. The one who can do a hundred lines of Latin every day because she has made up her mind to do so will, when greater occasions arise in her life, have a strength of will-power that will help to lighten many a heavy load. I once knew a girl who could study at the most impossible hours. In the drowsy time, just after dinner, she could settle herself as for a nap, but no matter how long she read her Philosophy it never seemed to bring on dreams. She had other eccentricities too. The night of the conversat. her study lamp burnt as usual till twelve, and she never knew the thrill of serving on a decoration committee or attending a year "at home." She got her degree with flying colors—not in her cheeks, though. For all that she left the college woefully uneducated.

Then girls, *why* do we study? To forget it all in after years? Surely not. And yet we see so many Col-

lege graduates, who after the College doors close on them, give up all interest in study, and degenerate into the most commonplace individuals. This summer I met an aggravatingly domestic woman—the kind that go round with cough mixtures and revel in Women's Corners and Cook Books. I had been told that she was a College graduate and twice a medallist. So I thought I'd ask her something about Hume—a point that bothered me. She said, "Dear me, I don't know. Gave all that up years ago. Have you any new crochet patterns?" I had none with me.

Surely if anything is worth reading and working over, it is worth assimilating and taking into our lives. If we have studied in the right way I don't see how we can "give it all up." When we have lived and loved with the great minds of old for four years, if we have ever really felt their power, they become our dear and life-long friends, who always must be with us, to advice, to soothe, to elevate. For when we leave College we know that we have just read the first chapter of the great book of Knowledge. And whether we go out into the world of workers to do for ourselves, whether we launch into the pleasures of society, or whether we live a quiet, obscure, home life, there is always some time for further study. Experience, too, will point the morals. We need not go round flaunting our "B. A." in the eyes of the world; we need not carry our "Browning" with us everywhere; we need not lecture in public or write for Women's Pages. That is not the specific calling of a College graduate. If we are genuinely cultured, we can find other means to wield a more subtle,

permanent influence on the lives of those with whom we come in contact.

Meantime to prepare ourselves for this great world, we study on. And one day we wake up and find ourselves gazetted for a "B. A." And the curtain falls on the act of our school days. And some of us shake ourselves like a horse released from the curb and say, "Glad that's over; now for life." And some cast eagerly about them for new worlds to conquer and look longingly at a "Ph. D." And as the curtain flutters down we look back over our shoulders and wave "good-bye" to those who have "toiled and wrought and thought," with us. And so we pass.

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I met an urchin on the street,  
When the snow fell yesterday,  
Proud in a ring of courtiers—  
The first boy with a sleigh.  
King in his little ragged world,  
What if his feet were bare!  
And it set my heart a-thinking,  
There's a crown for us all somewhere.

I met a Freshman on the street,  
His lot was a sorry one,  
In abject terror of the Court,  
At the frown of a Senior he'd run.  
Shy, scared, abashed at an outstretched hand,  
His eyes count the cracks in the floor—  
But then methought of a certain night  
When the freshmen were wont to score.

And sure enough on Friday night,—  
But no, it cannot be  
This hustling, jostling, dazzling wight  
Be-flowered full jauntily,  
Demanding numbers right and left  
From the programmes of the fair!—  
"Ah truly," said I to myself,  
"There's a crown for us all somewhere."

### Divinity.

THERE have been a series of articles recently in the pages of the *British Weekly* under the general title of "The Church's One Foundation," dealing with various aspects of the discussion that is going on at the present time concerning the nature of Christ and the character of the New Testament generally. The temper of the articles is beyond reproach, every courtesy being shown to authors whose views differ from those of the writer; but it is a little surprising to find a scholar of such sympathetic instincts and such extensive reading continually insisting that unless the traditional conception of Jesus Christ come forth unscathed from the present controversy a fatal blow will have been dealt to the Christian religion. The remark of an eminent divine is quoted and endorsed, that "the real issue of the fight is whether Christendom is to believe in Christ or not, and that it is a battle in which everything is to be lost or won." Again, it is urged that "without the resurrection and kindred beliefs we have no form of religion left to us that will control, or serve, or comfort mankind;" and throughout the entire series of essays the writer plainly insists that if Christianity is to survive, we must retain a conception of Jesus Christ as one who was possessed of all knowledge, a worker of miracles, a being who came to earth and departed from it in a manner different from all others; in short, that the gospels must be accepted as in the main historically accurate.

One would have thought that the experience of the last few generations in the reconstruction of the Old Testament would have prepared the way

for a similar scientific and historical treatment of the New Testament scriptures without a repetition of the same want of faith in the stability of Christianity apart from the accidents of its origin and history. Several New Testament conceptions, moreover, have already undergone considerable change without any very disastrous results, thus showing how independent the Christian religion is of its formal supports, and how deep-rooted it is in the hearts of men. Three or four hundred years ago the devil was one of the persons of the Christian drama, without whom our religion would have seemed very incomplete. If it had been suggested that there was no such Being as Satan, the teachers of religion would have had grave apprehensions for the future of the Church and of the Christian religion. But the notion of a person such as the devil of the New Testament or of the middle ages has almost entirely faded out of our minds, and with good results instead of the reverse. The fear of the devil and the torments of an under-world have no longer much significance for cultivated minds, yet we are none the less Christians,—none the less members of the Christian Church, nor have we lost hold upon the essential facts of sin and punishment, which it was the function of the devil to represent. In a word, the persistent tendency of our own and recent times is to set aside the pictorial and concrete forms in which religious conceptions have come down to us, and to grasp at the essential truth that lies below. These picturesque forms are now recognized to have been the natural and spontaneous growth of a time which possessed a narrow and inadequate knowledge of the world, and are incompatible with

the more extensive knowledge which we now possess. And as they pass away one by one, instead of bringing loss and decay, the change brings new life and buoyancy to mankind.

No discipline is more valuable than that of projecting the imagination into the era and circumstances within which the New Testament view of Jesus Christ was formulated. We must push back from our present view of the universe, with its solar system, its nearest fixed stars so many million miles away that the mind grows dizzy with counting them; we must gradually shut the mind within a world around which sun and moon revolve; we must blot out the Americas and make the pillars of Hercules the limit of the west; moreover, we must roof in the solid-seeming world with the vault of heaven, from which angels and mysterious voices come down to men. The mind must strip itself of all its modern knowledge of natural laws, and must look about upon the world quite unable to explain phenomena, and equally untrained to dispute supernatural causes when such are offered as the solution of the wonders that surround it. Thus on the wings of the imagination we must transport ourselves back to Judæa and Galilee as they were at the opening of our era; we must see as men of that time saw; we must make their limitations ours, and then compare the results of such observations with the later modern knowledge we have gained. If through such a discipline of the mind it is discovered that while the course of human events was always quite harmonious with natural law, the interpretation of such events by those who wrote of them, was not, this result is just what would be expected.

But there is another way of approaching this subject which is even more convincing, or at least which renders the present stability of Christianity still more independent of the accidents of its birth. When one looks out of his window upon the bustle and hurry of men at their toils, and turns the mind away from the study of history and the disputations of theology, the value of some of the subjects of dispute is greatly altered. What, for example, does it mean when we say that such and such a person busy at his daily labour is a Christian man and saved from sin by Jesus Christ? Looking first at a more rudimentary aspect of his moral nature, we can assert of such a person that he respects the laws forbidding theft or murder. His obedience, however, to these elementary principles of human life and of society does not at all depend on his acceptance of the story of Mount Sinai and the giving of the Law amid thunder, and smoke, and the blast of trumpets; in a word, the moral law was not thrown overboard when men discovered that in its origin it was revealed through the ordinary channels of human intelligence. Again, when we say of one that he is saved through Jesus Christ, it is only another and higher, and, as we believe, an ultimate principle of life which he has grasped in his thought and conduct; the principle, namely, that not what one is but what one aspires to be is the soul's measure in the sight of God. Now that this principle is held strongly in the grasp of mankind, now that it has saturated life and given expression to itself in words, in conduct, and in inarticulate thoughts which break through language and escape, the adventitious

trappings through which this principle was first announced can be easily cast aside.

Salvation through faith in Christ is thus the attitude of the human spirit in which it no longer rests on its own meagre achievements, but projects itself consciously or unconsciously upon the Infinite, and claims to be estimated on the basis of aspiration rather than for what has been actually accomplished. It is the attitude of the prodigal returning in rags but welcomed with music and dancing, it is in short the attitude of man to all his work which finds him in the evening dissatisfied with the achievements of the day and hoping to do better on the morrow. If all this is to be reversed and thrown away because of the outcome of a certain historical and theological discussion, those who apprehend such an issue must have found human nature weaker and less intelligent than it has usually shewn itself. That Christianity should receive a death-blow from the eminent scholars who take a liberal view in this present controversy is an apprehension which the present writer cannot share. The men at whose hands there is real danger are the criminals and misanthropes who turn against their fellow-men and rend every tissue that binds humanity together in an ordered society; happily there are not enough of these to be a menace to the Christian religion.

Souvenirs of the late departed Divinity time-table and fast expiring Arts shingle board may be procured at a price below cost. A few of the best are still in a state of preservation. Aramaic and petrography have been removed from the free list. Bargain counter in the registrar's office. No women need apply.

## Arts.

AT the meeting of the Arts Society on Oct. 22nd it was unanimously decided to collect an extra dollar for athletic purposes from all members of the society. To understand this matter fully it is necessary to go back to Feb. 1900, when the Alma Mater Society decided to request the Senate to collect from each student another dollar for athletics. In reply to this request the Senate stated that it was then too late to do anything for the following session, 1900-01, but that beginning with the next year, 1901-02, this amount would be collected by the Registrar. When the Calendar for 1901-02 was issued however it was found that through some oversight this dollar had not been added to the Arts Registration fee. As the money was urgently needed for athletics and as the new fee was already being collected from the medical students, the Arts Society took the step mentioned above. It thus becomes the duty of every member to support the society by promptly paying the dollar bill which is asked for. For the benefit of those entering the University this year, as well as for others who do not know the financial position of the Athletic Committee we add a brief statement of how matters stand. The session of 1898-99 closed with a deficit of \$117.07. The following season increased this shortage to \$674.97, and the present Athletic Committee has had to face a season's work with a debt of over \$900.00 to begin with. This debt is due to several causes, such as the building of the tennis courts, repairs to the campus; and the bad weather which caused small receipts at the football



matches. There was also the expense of sending the second rugby team to Toronto a year ago, for which outlay no adequate return was received from the gate at the home game. In view of all this no one can question the necessity of taking vigorous action to pay off this debt and of taking proper precautions to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate conditions. No society can afford to run into debt and live beyond its means, and when an organization is unfortunate enough to be in debt, nothing remains for it but to make a sacrifice to square itself with its creditors. This is the position in which we are now placed in connection with athletics but we are sure that, when the matter is understood, there will be no difficulty in raising the moneys required to pay off the present debt. It is also hoped that in the future there will be an interest taken in athletics by the general body of students which will be sufficiently active and intelligent to make future deficits impossible.

The Arts Society elected the following officers for the current session: President, J. Y. Ferguson; Treasurer, L. L. Bolton; Secretary, J. Fairlie; Committee, T. H. Billings, F. J. Reilly, L. A. H. Warren, A. D. McKinnon, S. M. Polson; Auditor, John McEachran.

The senior year elected J. C. McConachie as Senior Judge of the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis* and the Arts Society filled the other offices as follows: Jr. Judge, J. M. McIntyre; Sr. Pros. Attorney, F. J. Reilly; Jr. Pros. Attorney, J. Allen; Sheriff, F. W. Mahaffy; Clerk, W. R. Patterson; Crier, A. H. Kennedy; Chief of Police, G. Malloch; Constables, J. G.

Grant, W. J. Kidd, A. A. Bailey, J. R. Stewart, W. E. H. Whinton, D. J. Stewart, D. Knapp, G. Platt.

Among the many valuable relics in the museum is one which will especially attract the attention of those interested in the early settlement of the country. This relic is a pair of querns, the hand grist mill of the old days, donated to the museum in March, 1894, by Mr. Angus McCuaig, of Glengarry, grand uncle of Mr. J. D. McLennan.

In structure these querns are very simple, being in the shape of two flat circular stone discs, about 18 inches in diameter and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick, fitting closely to each other. The top section differs slightly from the lower one in that it has at the centre a circular hole of about 4 inches in diameter, which acts as a funnel for the grain to pass inward. This circular hole is spanned by a small hardwood bridge strongly wedged into the section. This bridge serves the double purpose of being a handle by which to lift up the top section from the base when it is necessary to clean out the ground meal; and also as a pivot-bearing for the hardwood pivot secured in the centre of the base. About this pivot the upper stone revolves, while the base is stationary. On the top of the upper section are holes in which could be placed wooden handles with which to operate the mill.

The grain fed in at the top is caught between the two discs, and by the revolution of the top section it works its way towards the outer edges, over which it finally passes in a well pulverized meal.

Regarding the history of these querns the following is an extract

from an article written by Mr. McEwan for the *Montreal Witness* on the occasion of his visit to Locheil, Glengarry county, in 1894, at the centennial celebration of the early settlement : \* \* \* \* "Mr.

McCuaig showed us a pair of ancient querns, or hand mill, for grinding grain. These stones, he said, had been owned by McKenzie, Chief of Kintail, or Lord Seaforth, and were used to grind grain for his soldiers in the battle of Kintail in 1715. They were brought from there by Mr. McCuaig's great grandfather, MacCrimmon."

The querns came into possession of the McCuaig family through Catherine McCrimmon McCuaig, mother of the donor, who received them from her father as part of her marriage dowry. When she and her husband, in 1802, came from Scotland to Glengarry, part of the necessary outfit brought with them to the new country was their grist mill—these very querns. Here they were used during the pioneer days until the modern grist mill took their place. Thereafter for more than seventy years their son, Mr. Angus McCuaig, who is now a hale, old gentleman of 93 years, kept them as a highly prized memento of the hardships of the early days until he sent them west to Kingston.

Among other travels these querns were once taken by a former McCrimmon on a military campaign to Stracuil, Rosshire, in 1719, where they were no doubt a very important part of the regimental equipment. Slow as the process of making flour by this handmill might seem, stories are told of some amazingly quick work done by them in cases of emergency. From standing grain in the field to a baked

bannock inside of thirty minutes would be a record hard to beat to-day, yet stories are told of many actual cases in which this has been done. The grain was reaped, prepared for the mill, ground and baked up into bannocks, all within a half hour. From this it can be seen how serviceable such querns would be in military expeditions.

That these querns—made in Scotland, used there for many years during peace and war, brought out here and used for many years by those same Scotchmen, who became pioneers in Canada—that they should find a final peaceful resting place in the museum of our Scottish-Canadian University is but a fitting tribute to the memory of those sturdy pioneers and patriots.

### Medical Notes.

IT is a good thing that the whitewash which the Hospital authorities placed on the walls of the students' waiting-room is non-contagious—perhaps non-pathological would be a better term—for there is really nothing so catching in the whole Hospital as that same whitewash. The anaemic appearance of a student's coat when removed from its hook in that aforesaid room has been the cause of more violent indignation than even that which the smashing of one's last test-tube excites. Will the powers that be kindly supply an orderly to keep hats and coats brushed clean, or else paint the walls with a composition that is absolutely guaranteed not to come off?

The defeat of the Frontenac By-Law has already been almost forgotten. Yet at this date it is hard to realize how even the most obstinate voter in

the County could have withstood the brilliant oratory and convincing arguments of Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Ryan. When one listened to the prelude that opened the first lecture on Surgery after "Black Friday" still the wonder grew and the students wished that every rate-payer in the County of Frontenac could have been there to hear the Senator. "One would have imagined," he said, "that they would have tumbled over each other in their eagerness to reach the polls and deposit their votes for the bonus. As it was they went for that poor bonus like a pack of ravenous wolves, tearing it tooth and nail, and completely destroying it. Shades of Frontenac and LaSalle! who first set foot on these shores. If that distinguished man after whose name the County is called could hear of it, it would be little wonder if he turned in his grave."

C. M. Stratton, who represented the Medical students at the annual feast of Bishop's Medical College, reports that he had the best of dinners, and declares that the boys of Bishop's are all right.

SKETCHES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.  
*"From the note book of Dr. A. E. Ross."*

In Capetown one can find almost every black race represented. In colour we find the blackest Kaffir and the copper-coloured Mahommedan; in size, the pigmy Malay and the magnificent Zulu. In the evening they monopolize the streets. On our return to Capetown in June the scene was changed. Very few natives frequented the streets, but opposite the cemetery, some miles out of town, thousands of buildings made of corrugated tin were the homes of the

blacks, gathered from all the filthy districts infected by plague. Medical men received £3 per diem to attend plague cases.

Upon the native races the English were dependent for the passage of their transport. They left their homes to come up country, and their only identification cards were the names John, James, Piet, &c., on their employment books. Consequently, when they died up country, as many did, nobody knew their homes or kindred. They were brave fellows too, and suffered severely in the attacks on the convoys. Casualties amongst the natives are seldom reported. Only once did I see one of our boys shrink through fear. His forewarning was evidently true, because that afternoon a shell exploded under his waggon and the boy's leg was fractured.

For bravery the Hindoo boy has few equals. We had one hundred with the medical corps sent out by Prince Djanibhoy of Rawul Pindi. In one battle I saw a shell penetrate the tin splasher over the wheel of the tonga, and soon after another knocked the lamp off the top. The Hindoo driver coolly stood up and waved his hand to the hill where the Boer gun was placed.

Prince Djanibhoy's gift deserves more mention, as it shows how firmly England binds to herself a conquered race. He sent out 50 tongas, 38 large and 12 small ones, to England's medical service. The tonga is a two-wheeled, covered conveyance used in India, I believe, very much as a stage coach. In the larger ones two stretchers can be hung. The seats are arranged like those in a Gladstone. The back support may be taken down,

and the sick or wounded has a comfortable bed. With each tonga he sent out a driver and a groom and two Indian ponies. Some of these boys have been in England's service ten years, and most of them would sooner fight than work in the medical service. Once we were hustled into the trenches to meet a Boer night attack, and my Hindoo groom came up, saluted and said: "Sahib, give me a rifle. Must fightee if tonga does not go out."

The Hindoo is much superior to the other blacks. They easily acquire military training and make good soldiers. They are also affectionate to each other. It was a common sight to see one Hindoo run a long distance with a few chapattees in his hands to a brother Hindoo on a passing convoy. Once my boy was almost heart-broken. A convoy was passing and he recognized a tonga. Thinking he would meet his "brother," he snatched some chapattees and ran from his own camp to the convoy, but, alas, a Kaffir was driving the tonga, and the boy returned in disgust.

It is very interesting to watch the groom at work on his ponies. After a long day's travel he outspans and leads his ponies about for five minutes, then ties them up and massages. No football players get such massaging as these ponies.

Every Hindoo boy knows the Indian heroes, and can give you the names of all who served there. Most of them believe Gen. French received all his training in India. Many of the officers who served in India thought the death of the Queen would affect the Hindoos, but their great hero, "Bobs," still lived and they confidently stayed with him. If Bobs went to London

they would go, but if Bobs didn't go to London they had no desire to see it.

The war was a severe trial to the Hindoos. They do not eat our biscuits nor our meat. They must kill their own meat and must have flour as their ration. They mix it with water and make their chapattees. The ration consists of flour, rice, tea, dahl—a kind of seed—and ghee, a kind of fat from any animal but the pig. If the Hindoo thought you had pork, bacon or ham on his conveyance, he would refuse to drive it. Frequently the Hindoo has nothing but flour. Once I knew our Hindoos were without rations for five days. During February the boys celebrated what they called their Christmas. During that time they could cook nothing from sunrise to sunset. Consequently, they sat up most of the night cooking and eating. During the daytime they were continually at prayers.

### Science.

There's a beaker that is broken,  
There's a cuss word that is spoken,  
There's a balance that is relegated  
down;

There's a sound of something tearin',  
But it is only Carrots swearin'  
Cause an estimate persists in comin'  
wrong.

There's a test tube that is missin',  
There's a strain bath that is hiss'n',  
There's a crowd of bloomin' loafers in  
the room;

Spike and M-ck-ie gettin' wrathy,  
Ch-p-in's language gettin' nasty,  
Cause W-lt-r's been a weighin' out  
since noon.

But in spite of all this mussin',  
And F-n's dour Gaelic cussin',  
There's a hope that keeps our spirits  
ever bright.—

The room will scarcely hold us  
When Jack has gently told us  
That the last report we've given him  
is right.

A carnival, in which the senior year took part, was held in the mill last Thursday. Fairlie looked charming in a Chinese costume. Reid, as a tramp, was a great success; while McNab and Redmond, in their double act of Josh and Hiram, made a decided hit. We look forward with pleasure to a series of these harmless entertainments during the coming months.

#### THE FRESHMEN.

The year '05 in Science is great in many ways, and no doubt is destined to rank as one of the notable years in Science. In the first place it is great in numbers, '05 being the largest freshman year that the Science Hall Vigilance Committee has yet had to contend with. They have gathered in from all parts of Canada. There is the meek and gentle Ross, a graduate of Dalhousie, and the wild and woolly Kearns, an honour graduate of the Grand Forks Faro School. As nearly every part of the country has sent its representative, so also have all the professions. There is Nichol, former principal of a log school house in the north country; the Rev. McArthur, who spent last summer at the Indian mission near Deseronto making pools and selling fire-water; McCurdy, the practical miner from Copper Cliff, who can sleep one thousand feet underground as comfortably as in mathematics classes; philosopher Collins, from Ungava Bay, who spends his spare moments matching coppers and reasoning the why and wherefore of his losses; Baker, who is looking for a yeast that will raise whiskers; Ayer, the cattle buyer; Jockey Sloan, the idol of the turf; and many others famous in some line or other. All

have gathered into Science Hall with the intention of distinguishing themselves in new branches. Some have already succeeded in doing this, and no doubt the world will hear more of them later. Just a few words of advice:—"Be good and you will be happy."

It is highly gratifying to a member of the Engineering Society to drop into a regular meeting of the Society now, and to note the change that has taken place in a few years. From a handful of members—less than a score—five years ago, when the Society was formed, it has grown to a body of about one hundred members. One of the noteworthy features of the Society's meetings is the reading of papers on various scientific subjects. The greater number of the students spend their summer vacation in engineering or scientific work, and in this work gather plenty of information for very interesting papers for the Society. Thus all benefit indirectly from the work done during the summer by each individual member. At the next meeting, a very interesting paper from the genial honorary President, Professor Miller, is anticipated. Another paper of equal interest will be the inaugural address of the President, Mr. Redmond. The programme committee has already arranged for a full list of papers, which will extend over all the regular meetings of the whole session, and will make the meetings of the Society probably the most interesting of any of the University societies.

Everything is in first-class working order in the Mining Laboratory, and the merry music of the stamp mill pounding out its "gold"



HON. WILLIAM HARTY.  
Chairman Board of Governors of the School of Mines.

and "silver" notes, can again be heard. Professor Kirkpatrick with his two right-hand men, J. A. Reid and T. F. Sutherland, assisted by an efficient corps of workers from the third and fourth years, will be able to turn out the very best class of work this session. There will be plenty of work to keep the mill running till spring, so that there will be no lack of practical milling experience for the students.

A proposed excursion by boat to visit the geological formations at Lake of the Mountain, and later the blast furnace and chemical works at Deseronto, to have taken place last Saturday, had, unfortunately, to be indefinitely postponed at the last moment. The Scienemen have not forgotten their interesting visit to Deseronto two years ago, and the splendid reception received from the Rathbun Co., and hope to be able to visit them again before long.

The popular and efficient Demonstrator of Qualitative has returned to resume his old position on the staff. No more shall he arise at cock-crow, don his celluloid collar, and go forth to his work with his loins girt about with a fog-horn. No more shall the said celluloid collar be reversed and worn at the simple festivities of the local Hornerites, where he was the revered of Josh and the hero of Mandy. He is back, and the ovation which welcomed him was a slight indication of the esteem in which he is held by his fellows.

The hall and laboratories are once more full of life, vile fumes and stories of summer experiences. During the summer no department of the college

has been more widely scattered, and none can compete in variety of occupation or the magnitude of the lies which can be told about the summer exploits. By walking slowly through the Qualitative laboratory, or loitering for a few moments on the heaters in the Hall, one can gain a fair acquaintance with all the profession, or by visiting the mill a theological discussion by the members of the senior year may be heard, which, though lacking the elegance of Divinity Hall, has at least the advantage of being explicit and pointed.

The recent Science elections resulted as follows : —

ENGINEERING SOCIETY. — Hon. President, Professor Miller; President, A. V. Redmond; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Workman and W. P. Wilgar; Secretary, J. K. Workman; Treasurer, E. Wilson; Committee, J. A. Reid, H. G. Jackson, T. F. Sutherland, E. A. Collins.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Senior Judge, A. J. McNab; Junior Judge, G. McKenzie; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, M. F. Fairlie; junior Prosecuting Attorney, W. K. McNeill; Sheriff, J. V. Gleeson; Clerk, J. Bartlett; Crier, T. Sutherland; Chief of Police, D. S. Noble; Constables, A. J. Stillwell, A. G. Burrows, M. D. Finlayson, G. H. Devitt, F. Gilbert, R. H. Cartwright, D. D. Cairds, E. A. Collins.

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## Athletics.

### QUEEN'S WEATHER AND VARSITY VICTORIES.

Varsity Athletic Field,  
Nov. 2nd, 1901.

IN the morning the following teams met in the final game for the intermediate championship :

Varsity II.—Back, Laing ; half backs, Gibson, Stratton, Reynolds ; quarter, Ballard (captain) ; scrim., Empey, Robertson, Burwash ; wings, Snively, Bryce, Bonnell, McKinnon, Madden, Martin, Wallace.

Queen's II.—Back, Simpson ; half backs, Tett (captain), Strachan, Ferguson ; quarter, Mills ; scrim., Platt, Donovan, Malloch ; wings, Foley, Grant, Mahood, Murphy, Bailey, Malone, Gleeson.

"Queen's II do not know how to kick, when to kick, or where to kick," said an old Queen's player in Toronto. In this statement he was not far wrong, for the Varsity team excelled Queen's in but one department of the game, yet in this their advantage was so complete that Captain Ballard very wisely chose it as the basis of both his offensive and defensive tactics. The victory hinged upon the fact that Varsity had a better kick formation, could kick farther, more quickly and more opportunely than Queen's. The teams were so evenly matched that end plays proved dismal failures, and very little gain could be made by close work. Either team could have the other within ten yards of the coveted goal line, and the rooters would remain without the "knee tremolo" that generally attends such close proximity. When Queen's failed they tried again. When Varsity failed they tried kicking. If attacked Varsity kicked and relief was more speed-

ily effected ; if attacking, kicks gained ninety per cent. of the ground, and on two occasions brought the ball to positions from which Ballard and Stratton scored tries. Time and again high whirling punts descended to cuddle for a moment in Bennie Simpson's arms, only to be fiercely kicked a moment afterwards, always safely into touch, always for substantial, sometimes for wonderful gains. Simpson's brilliant work saved many a score, and, on the other hand, had "kicks" been substituted for "bucks," Queen's score would not be represented by the cheerless cipher. This seems to be the story of particular kicks and a general kick, but a repeater may often bring down the game where a single shot would fail.

Queen's were dangerously close to scoring at times, but the Indians are tender-hearted. They love the yellow oval. They would clasp the pigskin closely and peacefully lie down under a trip-hammer, but to rudely kick the treasure that seems as if it were made to nestle under a strong, sinewy arm—ah no ! no ! far be it from so ! So the opportunities were lost while every man fought every minute bravely and gallantly until the whistle blew and the championship had passed to Varsity. Snively, McKinnon, Gibson and Robertson did splendid work for Varsity. Ballard's playing and generalship was of a high order, and Stratton, besides punting magnificently all through the game, made a phenomenal dodging 25 yards run for a touch-down.

For Queen's Mills, Donovan, Mahood and Bailey played exceptionally well, but Simpson and Murphy were the stars, and should be found on the team that faces McGill.



VARSIITY I vs. QUEEN'S I.

Every football enthusiast should write on the first page of his memorandum book "See the 'Varsity-Queen's game in Toronto." The draw game of last year was admittedly the finest of the Canadian season; the result of this year's struggle was in doubt until the whistle sounded; both contests have been hard and clean, just and fair, with all the finer shades of good Rugby filling in every minute that brilliancy did not occupy; there are always sensational drop-kicks (for Varsity), there are smashing mass plays, crashing tackles, dashing runs; monotony is a stranger, and variety the guest of honor; there is always a Garrison finish, always George Mason; and, best of all, each gridiron gladiator has every confidence that all the other fellows are first, last and always gentlemen, and conducts himself accordingly.

So the Varsity-Queen's game in Toronto should now be considered the greatest exhibition that can be of the Canadian Rugby game. Fate has it apparently that there should be a slump in Kingston, but the alliterative poet has it as a settled conviction that the Toronto meeting shall be a fast, furious, fair fight, with form and fettle to suit the most fastidious footballer.

Queen's was represented by full back Simpson; half backs, Swinerton, Britton, Crothers; quarter, Dalton; scrim., Connell, Carr-Harris, McLennan; inside wings, Hill, Harpell; second wings, Shirreff and Reid; outside wings, Young and Williams; flying wing, Captain Etherington.

Varsity by full back, G. Biggs; half backs, Beatty, Baldwin, E. Gibson; quarter, P. Biggs; scrimmage, Isbester, Burnham, McLaren; inside

wings, McLennan and McLennan; second wings, Gilbert and Campbell; outside wings, Jermyn and Patterson; flying wing, Captain McCollum.

For Varsity Baldwin's punting was the feature that enabled the westerners to gain most ground, while Queen's greatest gains were brought about by Britton's kicks and Dalton's phenomenal breaks through the line, two of which resulted in the king of quarter backs going over Varsity's line for touch-downs. Queen's showed form that surprised even their most knowing supporters, but in no place was the improvement from the previous Saturday so clearly marked as in the centre. The back division of that game were too severely and somewhat unjustly criticised by the well known authorities connected with the local press, while undoubtedly the real trouble was the slump around the scrimmage which prevented Dalton getting the ball out before the end players were through and breaking up back division play. In the Toronto game the scrimmage, as always, held their own, while Hill, J. Harpell, Shirreff and Reid were like a stone wall, with the result that the back division got away time and again for end gains and middle plunges, and Dalton was given time to start—all that is necessary to prove that he is the most brilliant and brainy quarter-back in Canada. On the line Harpell proved worthy of his elevation into senior company and played his position faultlessly. Hill distinguished himself on the throw-ins, securing the ball in critical situations and gaining a few yards invariably before going to earth. Shirreff and Reid effectually stopped Varsity's line-bucking efforts; while Etherington, Williams and Young

were always on the ball. Swinerton and Simpson played effectively, the easterner being the snappiest man on the field, and the full back playing the best game of his football career.

Crothers made a splendid corkscrew run for 35 yards. Britton was the mainstay of the back division, and from start to finish played such a star game that when the All-College team is chosen "Dinny" will in all probability share the half-back honors with Baldwin and Beatty. Carr-Harris remains upon his pedestal, and his associates, Connell and McLennan, were decidedly "in the push."

Varsity had no decided weak point. Queen's were noticeably deficient in ability to judge and catch high punts. Altogether it was a magnificent display of exciting scientific football, abounding in brilliant individual efforts and spectacular team play, and never did a team make a more desperate finish, never did a team come more deservedly near to changing a glorious defeat into a splendid sensational victory.

With five minutes to play and the score 15—11 against them, Queen's kicked out but were forced back to their fifteen yard line. Crothers crawled through a Sherriff gap for five yards. Buntly tried the left end, but failed. The faithful old guard were frantically howling Queen's, Queen's, Queen's, but it died to a hush when Britton and Buntly broke through on a mass play, and as each Queen's man was brought down another was seen fighting his way forward with the coveted ball. And Alfie's voice was still and the faithful stood spell-bound, the grand stand rose en masse, and still the rush kept on, till Biggs, the quar-

ter, tackled Bunt. the quarter, on Varsity's quarter line. Then Alfie found his voice, and the faithful shrieked the slogan, and the old scrim. pushed and Queen's went on and down and up and on. One more such rush would bring a touch-down and the first College victory ever won on Varsity field.

Nothing in Varsity shape or form could stop that grand old Queen's rush, so Jack McCollum invoked old Father Time, and he who waits for no man said yea to the fleet-footed Jack, which meant nay, nay, to the ubiquitous Teddy.

### Personals.

Mr. J. L. Wilson spent the summer in England.

Mr. J. F. Bryant is a student at the Regina Normal School.

Mr. N. J. McLean has taken up a business occupation at home in Pembroke.

Mr. J. J. Harpell has recently passed the first examination set by the Institute of Actuaries.

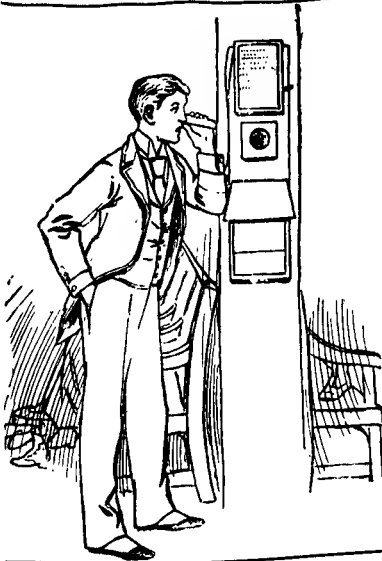
Mr. J. F. McDonald has been appointed classical master at Carleton Place High School.

Dr. A. D. McIntyre and Dr. Eddie Richardson are house surgeons in the Ottawa general hospital.

Mr. T. R. Wilson, of '97, and Mr. R. W. Geddes, of '96, are students of the McGill Medical College.

Mr. A. O. Paterson spent the summer at Lanark, in charge of the Presbyterian mission there, but is still unable to resume his studies.

Mr. J. S. Macdonnell is at present on the staff of Upper Canada College, in place of Mr. W. L. Grant, who has three months' leave of absence.

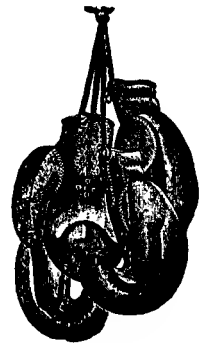
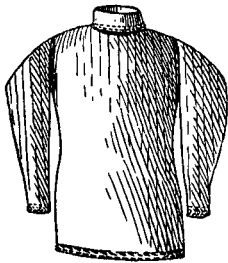


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## Educational Department Calendar

November, 1901:

30. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5). (*On or before 1st December*).  
Municipal Clerk to transmit to County Inspector statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter.

December, 1901:

10. County Model Schools Examination begin.  
Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.  
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
13. County Model Schools close.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.  
Municipal Council to pay Secretary-Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township.  
County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools begin.
18. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.  
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools.
19. Last day of notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
20. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.  
Provincial Normal Schools close (second session).
25. CHRISTMAS DAY (Wednesday).  
High School Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements.  
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operation or take effect.  
By-law for disestablishment of Township Boards takes effect.
26. Annual meetings of Public and Separate Schools.
30. Reports of Principals of County Model Schools to Department due.  
Reports of Boards of Examiners on Third Class Professional Examinations, to Department, due.
31. Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspector names and attendance during the last preceding six months.  
Trustees' Reports to Truant Officer due.  
Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees.

*N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30, Adelaide Street E., Toronto.*



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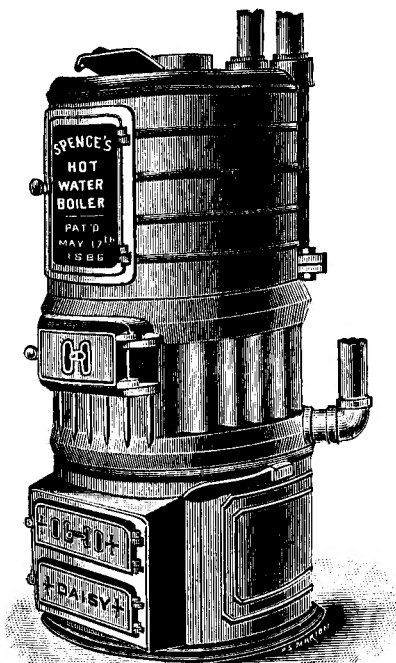
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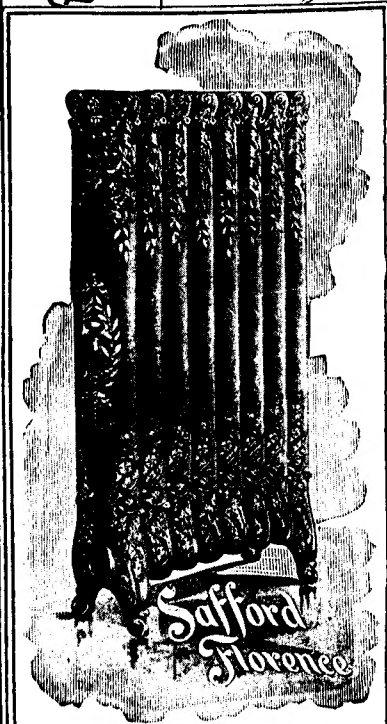
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